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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

From 1970 to 1981 the population in North Carolina is expected to show a growth of over 744,000 or 14.7 percent. Of the total population, over fifty percent is female. In 1981 the female population is expected to be 3,007,591 while males are expected to number 2,819,045. Whites are expected to number 4,467,303 and nonwhites 1,359,333. From 1970 to 1981, 14 counties are expected to show a decrease in population, one in the Mountain region, two in the Piedmont and 11 in the Coastal Plains.

During 1979 the unemployment rate was 4.8 percent which is slightly higher than the 1978 rate of 4.3 percent. Total unemployment rose from 116,000 in 1978 to 129,000 in 1979. For FY 1981 unemployment is projected to be 160,000 and the unemployment rate 5.8 percent.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work was 2,382,100 in 1979, an increase of 104,700 or 4.6 percent over the 1978 estimate. Factory industries gained 14,700 workers over the year while nonfactory industries gained 87,700 workers. During FY 1981 manufacturing employment is expected to be 836,900, an increase of 12,700 over the 1979 estimate, while nonmanufacturing employment is expected to increase by 47,900 rising to 1,605,800.

Even though unemployment is expected to increase during FY 1981, employment is also expected to increase. Total employment is expected to be 2,617,500 an increase of 54,500 or 2.1 percent over the 1979 estimate.

While total unemployment for FY 1981 is projected to be 160,000, it is expected that 536,800 different individuals will be unemployed at some time during the year. Persons unemployed for 15 or more weeks are expected to number 40,000 during FY 1981. It is also projected that 120,400 persons will be employed part time for economic reasons.

A total of 79,000 persons are expected to be receiving welfare benefits and need some type of employability service. The economically disadvantaged are expected to number 926,400. Economically disadvantaged persons excluding related children under the age of 18 are expected to number 638,600.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area-Location and Geographical Features

North Carolina contains 100 counties which are grouped into 18 multi-county planning regions. Within these planning regions are 79 designated labor market areas of which seven are defined as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA). Situated in the southeastern region of the United States, the State extends roughly 500 miles from its eastern shore on the Atlantic Ocean to its border with Tennessee in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. It is bounded on the North by Virginia and the South by South Carolina and Georgia. The State comprises an area of 52,712 square miles and will have a projected July, 1981 population of 5,826,636. Uniquely the State has three distinct geographic regions, the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont and the Mountain region. Each region has a particular set of soil, drainage, and climatic conditions which determine to a large degree the composition and extent of agriculture, population density and industry.

The Coastal Plain Region

Area-wise, the Coastal Plain is the largest of the State's three regions, encompassing the eastern two-fifths of the State's land area. While this region includes forty-one of the State's one hundred counties, only one-third of the State's population resides in the region. The area is predominately rural and traditionally agriculture has been the way of life with industrialization slow in coming to the region. Of the State's ten major cities only two - Fayetteville and Wilmington - are located within the Coastal Plain region.

Geographically, the region may be classified as two distinct areas, the "outer" and "inner" Coastal Plain. The outer or tidewater area includes the offshore chain of islands referred to as the "Outer Banks," the inland sounds and estuaries and the counties forming the mainland coast. Poorly drained terrain, marshlands and swamps characterize the area. The inner Coastal Plain has arable soil, favorable climatic conditions, providing a longer growing season and flat easily cultivated land.

The Piedmont Region

The Piedmont, the central section of North Carolina, is a region of gently rolling hills, numerous rivers and adjacent tributaries, small farms and scattered woodlands. The "fall line" which marks the area of the last falls or rapids of the eastward flowing rivers is the zone of contact between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plains. While the Piedmont contains only 34.2 percent of the State's land, 1970 Census figures show that 54.5 percent of North Carolina's population lives there.

Roughly two-thirds of the State's urban centers are concentrated in the Piedmont area. Seven of the ten cities in the State with populations exceeding 50,000 and twenty-nine of the forty-three cities of 10,000 or more are located in the Piedmont region. Located in or near the Piedmont

cities are a major portion of the State's manufacturing industries, educational facilities and trade centers. With the relatively higher concentration of industry dominated by textiles, furniture and machinery, and the State's major distribution points located in the region, economic activity is proportionately higher in this area. The State's major finance and commerce centers are found in the major cities in the Piedmont. Charlotte, the largest city in North or South Carolina is located in the southern Piedmont close to the South Carolina border. It is a large finance and distribution center with many of the nation's larger trucking firms having terminals and/or regional offices located here. Raleigh, the Capitol, is situated in Wake County and is the city with largest number of government workers. A majority of the State's centers of learning are also situated in the region.

The Mountain Region

The western ends of the Piedmont merge with the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains forming a physical border between the Piedmont and Mountain regions. Twenty five counties are located within this Mountain region. In the past, the rugged mountain terrain common to the Appalachian region has led to the area being sparsely populated. However, in recent years the region has been recognized for its potential due to its scenic beauty, climate, natural resources and recreational opportunities. Today the area is becoming one of the more extensively developed recreational areas in the Nation. Many ski resorts have been developed and offer skiing during the winter months. Mount Mitchell at 6,684 feet is the highest peak in the eastern United States and is located in this region. Asheville is the only major city in the area.

B. Economic Development and Outlook

Since the abrupt decline of late 1974 and 1975, total employment in North Carolina has increased, rising from 2,287,000 in 1975 to 2,563,000 in 1979. From 1978 to 1979, a slight increase of 1,000 persons was noted. During 1979 total employment ranged from a low of 2,500,500 in February to 2,617,700 in July. While the average unemployment estimate of 129,000 for 1979 is considerably lower than the 1975 estimate of 217,000 it is higher than the 1978 estimate of 116,000. This is an increase of 13,000 or 11.2 percent. In 1979 the unemployment rate was 4.8 percent. This was the second lowest rate since 1975 when the unemployment rate was 8.6 percent. The lowest rate was in 1978 when the rate was 4.3 percent.

An analysis of the segments that comprise total employment shows that agricultural employment has continued to decline. In 1970 agricultural employment was estimated to be 134,600, while in 1979 the estimate was 92,500. This was a decline of 42,100 or 31.3 percent. The nonagricultural wage and salary segment which is comprised of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industrial segments accounts for approximately 86 percent of total employment. From 1970 to 1979, this segment has increased from 1,729,000 to 2,201,000, an increase of 472,000 or 22 percent. All other nonagricultural employment is the third segment of total employment. It is comprised of self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic workers in private households. Over the period this segment has increased by 32,100 or 13.5 percent, rising from 237,400 in 1970 to 269,500 in 1979.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased by 105,800 or 14.7 percent from 1970 to 1979. Durable goods industries increased by 83,600 or 38.6 percent over the period while nondurable goods industries increased by 22,200 or 4.4 percent. While textiles is the largest manufacturing industry, employment in the industry has declined by 24,800 or 8.8 percent, falling from 280,700 in 1970 to 255,900 in 1979. Apparel and furniture are the next largest factory industries. Nonmanufacturing industries have seen the largest gains over the period. Employment in these industries increased from 1,064,300 in 1970 to 1,557,900 in 1979. Trade, the largest industry in the nonfactory group, increased the most over the period with an additional 158,400 workers. This is an increase of 48.8 percent. Government and service, except domestic are also large industries and experienced significant gains.

Projections for Fiscal Year 1981 indicate that both employment and unemployment are expected to increase over the 1979 estimate meaning more persons are expected to be in the labor force. Employment is expected to increase by approximately 85,500 and unemployment by 31,000. Looking at the individual segments that comprise total employment, agricultural and all other nonagricultural are expected to drop by 2,000 and 200, respectively. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to increase by 56,700 by FY 1981. Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors of the nonagricultural wage and salary segment are expected to show substantial gains. While the unemployment rate is expected to increase from 4.8 percent in 1979 to 5.8 percent in FY 1981, it is still expected to be below the national average.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

1. North Carolina Population 1981

TABLE I
North Carolina Population 1981

	1970 Census	Percentage Of Total Population	April 1981 Projection	Percent of Total Population	Change 70-81
Total Population	5,082,059	100.0	5,826,636	100.0	+744,577
Male	2,487,851	49.0	2,819,045	48.4	+331,194
Female	2,594,208	51.0	3,007,591	51.6	+413,383
White	3,905,587	76.8	4,467,303	76.7	+561,716
Nonwhite	1,176,472	23.2	1,359,333	23.3	+182,861

Source: 1970 Census publications and Division of State Budget and Management, N.C. Department of Administration

The preceding table is an analysis of the state of North Carolina's projected population changes from 1970 to 1981.

According to the 1970 census, North Carolina's population was 5,082,059. Projections for 1981 indicate a population of 5,826,636 which is an increase of 744,577. The July 1, 1981 projection includes 2,819,045 males and 3,007,591 females. The total pojected male population is expected to increase at a rate of 11.7 percent while the female population is projected to increase at a rate of 15.9 percent. The white population shows an increase of 19.3 percent over the period while the nonwhite population anticipates an increase of 15.5 percent.

Females comprise 51.6 percent of the projected population while whites comprise 76.7 percent. Beginning with the 25-29 age groups, females outnumber males and continue to outnumber them in all of the upper age groups. The following table shows the projected 1981 population broken out by sex and race.

TABLE 2
Age of Population by Sex and Race
1981

Age Group	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite
Under 5	210,213	201,134	286,675	124,671
5-9	216,835	209,055	302,792	123,098
10-14	232,434	222,866	328,350	126,950
15-19	283,285	258,776	393,046	149,015
20-24	307,026	286,145	442,674	150,497
25-29	249,739	261,835	387,885	123,689
30-34	226,603	239,085	366,026	99,662
35-39	187,012	194,635	309,215	72,432
40-44	154,367	164,096	260,233	58,230
45-49	137,737	151,205	236,231	52,711
50-54	136,764	154,094	236,487	54,371
55-59	129,876	152,683	229,778	52,781
60-64	113,774	142,062	206,121	49,715
65-69	91,959	124,822	171,988	44,793
70-74	66,605	100,024	133,488	33,141
75-Over	74,816	145,074	176,313	43,577
Totals	2,819,045	3,007,591	4,467,303	1,359,333

Table 3 shows characteristics of the 65 and over age group. As can be seen from this table, males in the 65-74 age group are expected to increase by 43,483 or 37.8 percent, while females in this age group expect an increase of 70,243 or 45.4 percent. In the 75 and over group males are projected to increase by 19,866 or 26.6 percent and females by 55,457 or 61.9 percent.

TABLE 3
Trends in Senior Age Groups of Population by Sex and Race

65-74

	Male			Female		
	1970	Projected 1981	Numerical Change	1970	Projected 1981	Numerical Change
White	90,914	125,982	+35,068	123,651	179,494	+55,843
Nonwhite	24,167	32,582	+ 8,415	30,950	45,352	+14,402
Total	115,081	158,564	+43,483	154,601	224,846	+70,245
			75 and Over			
White	44,146	59,089	+14,943	73,515	117,224	+43,709
Nonwhite	10,804	15,727	+ 4,923	16,102	27,850	+11,748
Total	54,950	74,816	+19,866	89,617	145,074	+55,457

Table 4 shows projections for the Civilian Population in 1981, disregarding the military population on the State's military bases. While the 10-19 years of age group is the largest group in 1981, the number of persons in this group has declined since 1970. The smallest group as expected is the 75 and over group.

TABLE 4
Age Distribution of Civilian Population

Age Group	1970 Census	Percent of Total Pop.	April 1, 1981 Projection	Percent of Total Pop.	Numerical Change	Percent Change
Totals	5,082,059	100.0	5,734,636	100.0	+652,577	+12.8
Under 5	434,064	8.5	411,349	7.2	- 22,715	- 5.2
5-9	498,198	9.8	425,890	7.4	- 72,308	-14.5
10-19	1,047,609	20.6	978,135	17.1	- 69,474	- 6.7
20-24	455,916	9.0	547,165	9.5	+ 91,249	+20.0
25-34	643,178	12.7	961,191	16.8	+318,013	+49.4
35-44	589,246	11.6	691,356	12.1	+102,110	+17.3
45-59	799,091	15.7	860,563	15.0	+ 61,472	+ 7.7
60-74	470,190	9.3	639,177	11.1	+168,987	+35.9
75-Over	144,567	2.8	219,810	3.8	+ 75,243	+52.0

TABLE 5
1970 and 1977 Population By Sex and Age

	1970	EST 1977	Change 70-77	% Change 70-77
Total Population	5,082,059	5,525,133	+443,074	+ 8.7
Male	2,487,850	2,684,117	+196,267	+ 7.9
Under 15 years	742,337	681,700	- 60,637	- 8.2
15 through 19 years	271,039	277,846	+ 6,807	+ 2.5
20 through 44 years	833,027	1,007,834	+174,807	+21.0
45 through 64 years	471,416	506,037	+ 34,621	+ 7.3
65 years and over	170,031	210,700	+ 40,669	+23.9
Female	2,594,208	2,841,016	+246,808	+ 9.5
Under 15 years	714,628	655,503	- 59,125	- 8.3
15 through 19 years	251,866	260,586	+ 8,700	+ 3.5
20 through 44 years	855.313	1,020,871	+165,558	+19.4
45 through 64 years	528,183	582,025	+ 53,842	+10.2
65 years and over	244,218	322,031	+ 77,813	+31.9

In comparing the 1970 Census and the population estimate for 1977, it can be seen that the under 15 years of age group for both male (-8.2%) and female (-8.3%) declined over the period. The largest increases were in the 65 and over group. Females 65 and over increased by 31.9 percent while the male population increased 23.9 percent.

2. Migration

Population distribution in North Carolina has not remained a stable factor during the past years. Outmigration and population shifts have both had a considerable influence upon the rate of growth and relative population density in the various counties. The 11.5 percent population increase that was experienced between 1960 and 1970 was not evenly distributed throughout the State's 100 counties. According to the final 1970 census count, 37 counties lost population during this period.

According to population data for this period, population shifts within the State itself have accounted for most of the individual county losses rather than migration out of the state. Net migration estimates for 1960-1970 indicate that North Carolina lost less than 70,000 by outmigration, which compares favorably with the 1950-1960 estimates which indicated that outmigration accounted for a loss of 328,000 persons. Outmigration of nonwhites during 1960-1970 was estimated at 166,200 offsetting the estimated inmigration of 96,700 whites. Nonwhite outmigration was heaviest in the 20-34 years of age group. According to census data, young adults are more prone to leave the state for better job opportunities. The net migration for the period 1970-1980 as projected shows more people moving into the state than out with a reduced outmigration rate among the nonwhite population. Indications are that more young adults will seek jobs in their home state. Climate, economic growth and other favorable living conditions are expected to serve to accelerate inmigration to the state in future years.

As farming makes the transition from small family farms to agri-business and in the process becomes more mechanized, less people are needed to work on these farms. While some of these workers remain in the area and commute to the industrialized centers, many leave the rural areas and relocate to the industrialized cities. This many times results in sizable population shifting from the rural counties in the eastern and western sections of the state to the urban industrialized counties of the Piedmont. In 1960 about 39.5 percent of the state's population was classified as residents of urban area (municipalities with at least 2,500 residents) compared with an urban population of 45.0 percent in 1970.

A majority of the state's principal cities saw employment gains from 1960-1970 due primarily to their ability to provide job opportunities for job seekers. This has been the case even in the coastal region where the total population has been declining in much of the area. The Piedmont Region has almost two thirds of the state's urban centers, most of which have undergone steady population growth since 1960.

TABLE 6
Population Shifts From 1960 to 1970

	1960 Census	Percent of Total	1970 Census	Percent of Total
Total	4,556,155	100.0	5,082,059	100.0
Coastal Plain	1,550,818	34.0	1,628,323	32.0
Piedmont	2,309,692	50.7	2,692,975	53.0
Mountain	695,645	15.3	760,761	15.0

Source: 1960 and 1970 Census of Population

The earliest settlers in North Carolina were by necessity self-sufficient individuals who either grew or fabricated most of their needs at home. This brought on the age of the craftsman. Growing populations increased demand beyond the capacity of the craftsman. The combination water mill which ground and processed grain, sawed lumber and later ginned cotton and could be located anywhere that a relatively constant stream of water could be impounded was the first evidence of a move toward industrialization. The need for more adequate sources of dependable water power increased as the move from the small water mill to heavier industry grew. Primarily due to this need for plentiful water power, heavy industry first settled and expanded faster in the Piedmont Region. In past years, an important factor in the industrial growth of North Carolina has been the need for manpower to supply the fast growing textile, tobacco and furniture industries in the Piedmont Region. The proceding table shows that the Coastal Plain Region has undergone the largest population loss by migration within the state and next the Mountain Region. The fact that all Central Piedmont counties experienced population growth during the 1960-1970 period is evidence that the population shift from east and west continued through the period. Job opportunities in the Mountain and Coastal Plain Regions have not been adequate to absorb the expanding available work force.

The following map displays regional population trends during the 1960 to 1981 period.

POPULATION TRENDS FROM 1960 TO 1981 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Counties showing a decrease in Population since 1960

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3. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

TABLE 7
Civilian Labor Force 1970 and 1979

	1970	1979
Civilian Labor Force	2,196,000	2,692,000
Employment	2,101,000	2,563,000
Unemployment	95,000	129,000
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	4.3	4.8

During calendar year 1979, the average civilian labor force in North Carolina was estimated to be 2,692,000. Employment averaged 2,563,000 while unemployment averaged 129,000. The unemployment rate was 4.8 percent. While the unemployment rate was higher than the 1978 rate of 4.3 percent, it was the lowest in the eight southeastern states and 15th lowest of the 50 states. The rate was one percentage point below the national rate of 5.8 percent.

Employment was estimated to be 2,563,000 during 1979 with male employment estimates at 1,441,000 and female employment estimates at 1,123,000. A break-out by race shows 2,058,000 whites and 505,000 nonwhites. Unemployment was estimated to be 129,000 with 55,000 unemployed males and 74,00 unemployed females. A race break-out shows, 79,000 whites and 50,000 nonwhites.

There was more of a variation in the 1979 unemployment rates by age and race than by sex. Adult men had an unemployment rate of 3.2 percent and adult women a rate of 5.2 percent while the teenage rate was 13 percent. The unemployment rate for white workers was 3.7 percent compared to 8.9 percent for nonwhites.

TABLE 8

North Carolina Annual Average Labor Force
By Age, Sex and Minority Status

1979

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Total	2,692,000	2,563,000	129,000	4.8
Men	1,496,000	1,441,000	55,000	3.7
Women	1,196,000	1,123,000	74,000	6.2
Men (20 years and over)	1,383,000	1,339,000	44,000	3.2
Women (20 years and over)	1,096,000	1,038,000	57,000	5.2
Both Sexes (16-19 years)	215,000	187,000	28,000	13.0
White	2,137,000	2,058,000	79,000	3.7
Men	1,204,000	1,174,000	31,000	2.6
Women	933,000	884,000	49,000	5.2
Men (20 years and over)	1,115,000	1,090,000	24,000	2.2
Women (20 years and over)	853,000	813,000	39,000	4.6
Both Sexes (16-19 years)	169,000	153,000	16,000	9.5
Nonwhite	555,000	505,000	50,000	8.9
Men	291,000	267,000	24,000	8.3
Women	264,000	238,000	25,000	9.6
Men (20 years and over)	267,000	247,000	19,000	7.1
Women (20 years and over)	241,000	223,000	18,000	7.5
Both Sexes (16-19 years)	48,000	33,000	13,000	27.1

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9
Characteristics of Labor Force*

	Number	Percent of Total
Total Labor Force	2,692,000	100.0
Male Labor Force	1,572,700	58.4
Female Labor Force	1,119,300	41.6
White Labor Force	2,152,400	80.0
Nonwhite Labor Force	539,600	20.0
Total Employment	2,563,000	100.0
Male Employment	1,519,900	59.3
Female Employment	1,043,100	40.7
White Employment	2,070,900	80.8
Nonwhite Employment	492,100	19.2
Total Unemployment	129,000	100.0
Male Unemployment	52,800	40.9
Female Unemployment	76,200	59.1
White Unemployment	81,500	63.2
Nonwhite Unemployment	47,500	36.8

*1979 Benchmark

For FY 1981 the civilian labor force is estimated to be 2,777,500. The 20-44 age group is expected to have the largest number of people with 1,801,670 or 64.9 percent of the total. The next largest group is expected to be the 45-64 years of age group with 696,999 or 25.1 percent of the total. The number of persons in the under 20 years of age and the 65 and over groupings is projected at 199,201 or 7.2 percent and 79,630 or 2.9 percent respectively.

The female labor force is estimated at 1,301,550 or 46.9 percent of the total. As with the total labor force, the female group with the largest number is the 20-44 years of age group with 873,044 or 67.1 percent of total females. The 45-64 group is expected to have a large number with 306,548 or 23.6 percent. The nonwhite female labor force is estimated at 292,182 or 10.5 percent of the total labor force and 22.4 percent of the female labor force.

TABLE 10
North Carolina Labor Force Composition Projections
Fiscal Year 1981

	Labor Force	Female Labor Force	Nonwhite Labor Force	Nonwhite Female Labor Force
Total	2,777,500	1,301,550	586,387	292,182
Under 20 Years	199,201	92,899	51,010	23,791
20-44	1,801,670	873,044	388,892	200,400
45-64	696,999	306,548	128,329	61,183
65 and Over	79,630	29,059	18,156	6,808

Labor force estimates for March, 1980, show an estimated labor force of, 2,777,500 persons. This is an increase of 34,500 over February, 1980 and 85,100 over March, 1979. Total employment was estimated to be 2,565,600 in March compared with 2,535,000 in February and 2,513,800 in March, 1979. While employment has increased, unemployment has also increased. Unemployment in March was 151,900, an increase of 3,900 or 2.6 percent over the February estimate of 148,000 and 33,300 over the year ago estimate of 118,600. The unemployment rate was 5.6 percent compared to 5.5 percent and 4.5 percent in February, 1980 and March, 1979 respectively.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 16,700 over the month rising from 2,395,400 in February to 2,412,100 in March, 1980. Manufacturing industries experienced a slight loss of 100 workers which was less than .05 percent. The durable goods sector as a whole remained stable over the month. The largest gain occurred in electrical machinery (+500) while the largest decline occurred in nonelectrical machinery (-300). The nondurable goods sector lost 100 workers over the month. Textile mill products which gained 1,200 workers had the largest increase while the largest decline was in tobacco manufactures. Non-manufacturing employment gained 16,800 workers over the month rising from 1,573,300 in February to 1,590,100 in March, 1980. All industries, except mining which remained stable, experienced gains over the month. The largest gain occurred in construction (+6,000) followed by service and miscellaneous (+3,700) and trade (+3,400).

Over the year, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 62,400. A gain of 63,600 in nonmanufacturing was offset some what by a loss of 1,200 in manufacturing industries. In the durable goods industries a loss of 700 workers was noted. Large gains of 1,800 and 1,000 in nonelectrical and electrical machinery respectively were offset by losses of 1,500 in transportation equipment; 800 in stone, clay and glass; and 700 in both lumber and wood and "other" durable goods. Nondurable goods industries lost 500 workers over the year. Largest gains were in food and kindred products (+800); chemicals and allied (+800); and textile mill products (+700). The largest losses were in tobacco manufactures (-1,800) and apparel and related products (-1,600). The only nonfactory industry to experience a loss was mining (-100). The largest gains occurred in trade (+23,900) and service and miscellaneous (+19,900).

TABLE II
STATEWIDE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NORTH CAROLINA

March, 1980

ITEM	NUMBER OF WORKERS			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM			
	March 1980	February* 1980	March 1979	February, 1980		March, 1979	
				NET	%	NET	%
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,717,500	2,683,000	2,632,400	+34,500	+ 1.3	+85,100	+ 3.2
Unemployment, Total	151,900	148,000	118,600	+ 3,900	+ 2.6	+33,300	+28.1
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	5.6	5.5	4.5	+ 0.1	XXX	+ 1.1	XXX
Employment, Total	2,565,600	2,535,000	2,513,800	+30,600	+ 1.2	+51,800	+ 2.1
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary 2/	2,412,100	2,395,400	2,349,700	+16,700	+ 0.7	+62,400	+ 2.7
Manufacturing	822,000	822,100	823,200	- 100	**	- 1,200	- 0.1
Durable Goods	298,700	298,700	299,400	0	0	- 700	- 0.2
Lumber & Wood	35,300	35,200	36,000	+ 100	+ 0.3	- 700	- 1.9
Furniture & Fixtures	84,400	84,600	84,600	- 200	- 0.2	- 200	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass	18,300	18,200	19,100	+ 100	+ 0.5	- 800	- 4.2
Primary Metals	7,900	7,700	7,800	+ 200	+ 2.6	+ 100	+ 1.3
Fabricated Metals	26,800	27,000	26,500	- 200	- 0.7	+ 300	+ 1.1
Machinery, Except Elec.	45,200	45,500	43,400	- 300	- 0.7	+ 1,800	+ 4.1
Electrical Machinery	52,100	51,600	51,100	+ 500	+ 1.0	+ 1,000	+ 2.0
Transportation Equipment	13,200	13,200	14,700	0	0	- 1,500	-10.2
Other Durable Goods 3/	15,500	15,700	16,200	- 200	- 1.3	- 700	- 4.3
Nondurable Goods	523,300	523,400	523,800	- 100	**	- 500	- 0.1
Food & Kindred Products	43,300	43,400	42,500	- 100	- 0.2	+ 800	+ 1.9
Tobacco Manufactures	22,300	23,200	24,100	- 900	- 3.9	- 1,800	- 7.5
Textile Mill Products	257,800	256,600	257,100	+ 1,200	+ 0.5	+ 700	+ 0.3
Apparel & Related Products	87,700	88,200	89,300	- 500	- 0.6	- 1,600	- 1.8
Paper & Allied Products	21,100	21,200	21,400	- 100	- 0.5	- 300	- 1.4
Print., Pub., & Allied	19,800	19,900	19,300	- 100	- 0.5	+ 500	+ 2.6
Chemicals & Allied	39,000	38,700	38,200	+ 300	+ 0.8	+ 800	+ 2.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	27,200	27,100	27,100	+ 100	+ 0.4	+ 100	+ 0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 4/	5,100	5,100	4,800	0	0	+ 300	+ 6.2
Nonmanufacturing	1,590,100	1,573,300	1,526,500	+16,800	+ 1.1	+63,600	+ 4.2
Construction	122,200	116,200	121,200	+ 6,000	+ 5.2	+ 1,000	+ 0.8
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	119,300	117,900	113,300	+ 1,400	+ 1.2	+ 6,000	+ 5.3
Trade	490,800	487,400	466,900	+ 3,400	+ 0.7	+23,900	+ 5.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	95,800	95,700	91,300	+ 100	+ 0.1	+ 4,500	+ 4.9
Service & Miscellaneous 5/	345,800	342,100	325,900	+ 3,700	+ 1.1	+19,900	+ 6.1
Government	411,300	409,100	402,900	+ 2,200	+ 0.5	+ 8,400	+ 2.1
Mining	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	0	- 100	- 2.0
All Other Nonag. Employment 6/	267,200	264,000	264,700	+ 3,200	+ 1.2	+ 2,500	+ 0.9
Agriculture 7/	62,000	56,300	66,600	+ 5,700	+10.1	- 4,600	- 6.9

1/ DATA COMPILED ON BASIS OF "PLACE OF RESIDENCE."
2/ DATA BASED ON "PLACE OF WORK."
3/ INCLUDES INSTRUMENTS AND MISC. MANUFACTURING.
4/ INCLUDES PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND LEATHER.
5/ INCLUDES SERVICES, EXCEPT DOMESTIC; AGRICULTURAL SERVICES; FORESTRY; AND FISHERIES.
6/ DATA COMPILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ATTACHMENT C OF BLS REVISED TECHNICAL PROCEDURES.
7/ DATA COMPILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ATTACHMENT D OF BLS REVISED TECHNICAL PROCEDURES.
* REVISED.

** Less than 0.05 percent.

III. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

A. Employment Developments From 1970-1979

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work averaged 2,382,100 in 1979, an increase of 104,700 or 4.6 percent over the 1978 estimate. Manufacturing employment accounted for 824,200 of these workers, a gain of 17,000 or 2.1 percent since 1978. Industries in the durable goods sector increased employment by 14,700 or 5.1 percent over the year. Leaders in this sector were nonelectrical machinery (+4,400) and electrical machinery (+4,000). Nondurable industries experienced a slight employment increase of 2,300 or 0.4 percent. The largest gains were experienced in "other" nondurable goods (+1,800); food and kindred products (+1,100); and chemicals and allied products (+900). Losses were experienced in apparel and allied products (-1,200); tobacco manufacturing (-1,000); and paper and allied products (-100).

Employment in nonmanufacturing increased by 87,700 or 6.0 percent over the year. All industry groups within the segment experienced gains. The largest percentage gain occurred in construction which increased 11.1 percent while the largest numerical gain was in trade (+36,300). The smallest gain was in mining which increased by 200 persons.

Over the period 1970-1979, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 599,400 or 33.6 percent. Factory employment increased 105,800 with durable goods industries increasing 83,600 and nondurable goods industries increasing 22,200. In the durable goods segment all industry groups experienced gains with the largest gain occurring in furniture and fixtures (+17,800) and the smallest gain in primary metals (+2,200). In the nondurable goods sector, the largest increased occurred in the "other" nondurable goods sector which increased by 16,500, while the largest worker loss occurred in textile mill products, down 24,800.

In the nonmanufacturing sector employment rose from 1,064,300 in 1970 to 1,557,900 in 1979, an increase of 493,600 or 46.4 percent. All industry segments experienced gains over the period with mining (+1,100) having the smallest gain. The following industries experienced gains of over 100,000: trade (+158,400); government (+131,300); and service, except domestic (+120,800).

The "all other" nonfarm employment sector which includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers increased by 7,700 or 2.9 percent from the 1978 estimate of 261,800 to the 1979 estimate of 269,500. Since 1970 the segment has increased by 32,100 or 13.5 percent.

Since 1970 agricultural employment has declined by 42,100 workers or 31.3 percent. Some of the reasons for this decline are advances in mechanization and automation, a decreasing supply of cheap and productive labor, tightening of regulations and fast rising production costs.

TABLE 12

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY

ANNUAL AVERAGE1970-1979

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,196,000	2,226,000	2,332,000	2,401,000	2,453,000	2,504,000
Unemployment, Total	95,000	106,000	93,000	83,000	111,000	217,000
Rate of Unemployment	4.3	4.8	4.0	3.5	4.5	8.6
Employment, Total	2,101,000	2,120,000	2,239,000	2,318,000	2,342,000	2,287,000
Agricultural Employment	134,600	123,400	127,800	125,500	118,200	125,500
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment	1,729,000	1,752,800	1,861,200	1,943,900	1,976,800	1,918,100
All Other Nonag. Employment 2/	237,400	243,800	250,000	248,600	247,000	243,400
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employ. 3/	1,782,700	1,818,400	1,911,900	2,018,100	2,048,000	1,978,600
Manufacturing	718,400	722,100	756,600	795,900	789,400	714,200
Durable Goods	216,600	217,800	234,800	256,500	259,400	229,000
Lumber & Wood	27,200	26,200	33,900	35,800	34,000	28,000
Furniture & Fixtures	66,200	68,100	71,500	75,500	74,400	67,900
Stone, Clay & Glass	14,800	14,400	15,400	16,900	17,400	15,700
Primary Metals	5,600	5,600	6,400	6,900	7,000	5,800
Fabricated Metals	16,000	16,200	19,100	22,100	22,900	20,300
Machinery, Except Electrical	29,300	29,200	29,700	33,500	37,000	35,100
Electrical Machinery	40,900	40,700	42,400	46,600	47,300	38,100
Other Durables 4/	16,600	17,400	16,400	19,200	19,400	18,100
Nondurable Goods	501,800	504,300	522,000	540,400	530,000	485,200
Food & Kindred Products	41,400	40,200	38,700	39,000	39,700	39,600
Tobacco Manufacturing	28,700	28,100	28,400	28,100	27,800	27,700
Textile Mill Products	280,700	280,000	282,900	289,900	278,300	247,100
Apparel & Related Products	75,100	76,500	83,800	86,400	82,900	75,400
Paper & Allied Products	18,000	18,200	19,800	20,600	21,000	19,200
Print., Pub., & Allied	14,700	15,000	16,300	16,800	17,000	16,900
Chemicals & Allied	27,700	28,900	31,100	35,300	37,900	36,000
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	15,500	17,400	21,000	24,300	25,400	23,300
Nonmanufacturing	1,064,300	1,096,300	1,155,100	1,221,200	1,258,600	1,264,400
Construction	96,500	103,000	120,000	127,800	122,700	105,900
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	92,100	93,800	99,100	105,400	105,200	98,300
Trade	324,500	331,400	347,600	374,000	379,700	377,800
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	69,500	72,100	75,600	80,800	83,700	82,300
Service, Except Domestic	213,600	223,800	233,400	247,100	259,500	267,600
Government	264,200	268,400	275,300	281,800	303,200	328,300
Mining	3,900	3,800	4,100	4,300	4,600	4,200

1/ Data compiled on basis of "Place of Residence"

2/ Includes Nonagricultural Self-Employed; Unpaid Family Workers; and Domestic Workers in Private Households.

3/ Based on "Place of Work." Not additive to Nonag. Wage & Salary Under "Civilian Labor Force."

4/ Includes Instruments; Trans., Equipment and Misc. Manufacturing.

5/ Includes Leather; Petroleum Products and Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.

* Less than 0.05.

1976	1977	1978	1979	Numerical Change From 1978-1979	Percent Change From 1978-1979	Numerical Change From 1970-1979	Percent Change From 1970-1979
2,554,000	2,616,000	2,678,000	2,692,000	+ 14,000	+ 0.5	+ 496,000	+ 22.6
159,000	155,000	116,000	129.000	+ 13,000	+ 11.2	+ 34,000	+ 35.8
6.2	5.9	4.3	4.8	+ 0.5	xxx	+ 0.5	xxx
2,395,000	2,461,000	2,562,000	2,563,000	+ 1,000	*	+ 462,000	+ 22.0
132,500	111,200	99,800	92,500	- 7,300	- 7.3	- 42,100	- 31.3
2,025,200	2,100,800	2,200,400	2,201,000	+ 600	*	+ 472,000	+ 27.3
237,300	249,000	261,800	269,500	+ 7,700	+ 2.9	+ 32,100	+ 13.5
2,086,700	2,170,400	2,277,400	2,382,100	+104,700	+ 4.6	+ 599,400	+ 33.6
756,300	780,900	807,200	824,200	+ 17,000	+ 2.1	+ 105,800	+ 14.7
247,600	265,200	285,500	300,200	+ 14,700	+ 5.1	+ 83,600	+ 38.6
32,000	33,700	35,600	36,000	+ 400	+ 1.1	+ 8,800	+ 32.4
73,700	77,000	82,200	84,000	+ 1,800	+ 2.2	+ 17,800	+ 26.9
16,100	17,100	18,300	19,200	+ 900	+ 4.9	+ 4,400	+ 29.7
6,200	6,900	7,500	7,800	+ 300	+ 4.0	+ 2,200	+ 39.3
21,900	23,700	25,400	26,500	+ 1,100	+ 4.3	+ 10,500	+ 65.6
35,700	36,700	39,600	44,000	+ 4,400	+ 11.1	+ 14,700	+ 50.2
40,000	44,600	48,300	52,300	+ 4,000	+ 8.3	+ 11,400	+ 38.9
22,000	25,500	28,600	30,400	+ 1,800	+ 6.3	+ 13,800	+ 83.1
508,700	515,700	521,700	524.000	+ 2,300	+ 0.4	+ 22,200	+ 4.4
41,200	42,200	42,200	43,300	+ 1,100	+ 2.6	+ 1,900	+ 4.6
27,800	26,900	26,100	25,100	- 1,000	- 3.8	- 3,600	- 12.5
257,000	257,800	255,300	255,900	+ 600	+ 0.2	- 24,800	- 8.8
83,100	85,300	90,000	88,800	- 1,200	- 1.3	+ 13,700	+ 18.2
20,300	20,900	21,400	21,300	- 100	- 0.5	+ 3,300	+ 18.3
17,500	18,200	19,200	19,400	+ 200	+ 1.0	+ 4,700	+ 32.0
36,400	37,200	37,300	38,200	+ 900	+ 2.4	+ 10,500	+ 37.9
25,400	27,200	30,200	32,000	+ 1,800	+ 6.0	+ 16,500	+ 106.5
1,330,400	1,389,500	1,470,200	1,557,900	+ 87,700	+ 6.0	+ 493,600	+ 46.4
105,300	106,800	118,100	131,200	+ 13,100	+ 11.1	+ 34,700	+ 36.0
99,100	103,400	109,500	115,300	+ 5,800	+ 5.3	+ 17,400	+ 18.9
402,800	421,900	446,600	482,900	+ 36,300	+ 8.1	+ 158,400	+ 48.8
82,600	84,500	88,700	93,600	+ 4,900	+ 5.5	+ 24,100	+ 34.7
284,100	300,600	316,100	334,400	+ 18,300	+ 5.8	+ 120,800	+ 56.6
347,900	367,600	386,400	395,500	+ 9,100	+ 2.4	+ 131,300	+ 49.7
4,600	4,700	4,800	5,000	+ 200	+ 4.2	+ 1,100	+ 28.2

B. Employment Outlook Through Fiscal Year 1981

Projections for Fiscal Year 1981 for North Carolina have the state's total employment rising to a fiscal year average of 2,777,500, an increase of 54,500 or 2.1 percent over the 1979 average. A break-out of the three individual segments that make up total employment shows that nonagricultural wage and salary is expected to be 2,257,700, an increase of 56,700 or 2.6 percent over the 1979 estimate, "all other" nonfarm employment is expected to be 269,300, a decline of 200 or 0.1 percent, and agricultural employment is expected to be 90,500, a decline of 2,000 or 2.2 percent from CY 1979 to FY 1981.

During FY 1981 employment in manufacturing is projected to be 836,900, an increase of 12,700 or 1.5 percent over the 1979 estimate of 824,200. Employment in durable goods industries is expected to be 308,200 an increase of 8,000 or 2.7 percent. All industries in this segment are expected to increase. Nondurable goods employment is expected to be 528,700 during FY 1981, an increase of 4,700 workers. The only industry group projected to lose employment is tobacco manufacturers which is projected to decline by 900 workers.

Employment in nonfactory industries is expected to average 1,605,800 during FY 1981, an increase of 47,900 or 3.1 percent above the CY 1979 average. Industries projected to have employment gains range from a low of 100 in mining to a high of 23,500 in service, except domestic. Construction, with a projected loss of 1000 workers, is the only nonfactory industry to anticipate an employment decline.

TABLE 13

LABOR FORCE INFORMATION AND FORECAST
State of North Carolina

	BASE Calendar Year 1979	FORECAST Fiscal Year 1981
Labor Force 1/	2,692,000	2,777,500
Unemployment	129,000	160,000
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.8
Employment	2,563,000	2,617,500
Agriculture	92,500	90,500
Nonag. Wage and Salary Employment	2,201,000	2,257,700
All Other Nonag. Employment 2/	269,500	269,300

1/ Data based on place of residence (excludes "dual jobholders" and commuters living in others States).
2/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

TABLE 14

Employment Outlook By Industry

Item	1979 Annual Average	Forecast Fiscal Year 1981	Net Change To Fiscal Year 1981	% Change To Fiscal Year 1981
Total Employment	2,692,000	2,777,500	+ 85,500	+ 3.2
Nonagric. Wage & Salary 1/	2,382,100	2,442,700	+ 60,600	+ 2.5
Manufacturing	824,200	836,900	+ 12,700	+ 1.5
Durable Goods	300,200	308,200	+ 8,000	+ 2.7
Lumber & Wood	36,000	36,600	+ 600	+ 1.7
Furniture & Fixtures	84,000	84,200	+ 200	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass	19,200	19,800	+ 600	+ 3.1
Primary Metals	7,800	8,400	+ 600	+ 7.7
Fabricated Metals	26,500	27,500	+ 1,000	+ 3.8
Machinery, Except Elec.	44,000	46,500	+ 2,500	+ 5.7
Elec. Machinery	52,300	53,800	+ 1,500	+ 2.9
Other Durable Goods 2/	30,400	31,400	+ 1,000	+ 3.3
Nondurable Goods	524,000	528,700	+ 4,700	+ 0.9
Food & Kindred Products	43,300	44,000	+ 700	+ 1.6
Tobacco Manufacturers	25,100	24,200	- 900	- 3.6
Textile Mill Products	255,900	256,500	+ 600	+ 0.2
Apparel & Related Products	88,800	90,100	+ 1,300	+ 1.5
Paper & Allied Products	21,300	21,600	+ 300	+ 1.4
Printing, Pub., & Allied	19,400	20,400	+ 1,000	+ 5.2
Chemicals & Allied	38,200	39,300	+ 1,100	+ 2.9
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	32,000	32,600	+ 600	+ 1.9
Nonmanufacturing	1,557,900	1,605,800	+ 47,900	+ 3.1
Construction	131,200	130,200	- 1,000	- 0.8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	115,300	116,800	+ 1,500	+ 1.3
Trade	482,900	490,000	+ 7,100	+ 1.5
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	93,600	97,000	+ 3,400	+ 3.6
Service, Except Domestic	334,400	357,900	+ 23,500	+ 7.0
Government	395,500	408,800	+ 13,300	+ 3.4
Mining	5,000	5,100	+ 100	+ 2.0
All Other Nonag. Employment 4/	2,201,000	2,257,700	+ 56,700	+ 2.6
Agriculture	92,500	90,500	- 2,000	- 2.2

1/ Data based on "Place of Work," (includes dual jobholders and persons commuting from other states to work in North Carolina).
2/ Includes Instruments; Trans. Equip.; and Misc. Manufacturing.
3/ Includes Leather; Petroleum Products; and Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.
4/ Includes Nonag. Self-employed Workers; Unpaid Family Workers; and Domestic Workers in Private Households.

IV. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

A. Job Opening Counts

The following table shows the total number of unfilled job openings on file in local Job Service Offices across the State for August, 1979 and February, 1980, as well as a break-out of those unfilled for 30 days or more. While the clerical and sales group had the largest number of openings during both time periods, the second largest group in August, 1979 was structural work and in February, 1980 it was machine trade occupations.

TABLE 15
Nonagricultural Unfilled Job Openings
By Major Occupational Category

Occupation	Number	Percent	Open For 30 Days or More	Percent Hard To Fill
August, 1979				
Professional, Technical Managerial	1,671	10.5	1,061	63.5
Clerical & Sales	2,904	18.3	1,379	47.5
Service	2,629	16.6	1,208	45.9
Farming, Fisheries & Forestry	413	2.6	246	59.6
Processing	669	4.2	342	51.1
Machine Trades	1,842	11.6	1,013	55.0
Benchwork	1,499	9.4	783	52.2
Structural Work	2,678	16.9	1,391	51.9
Miscellaneous	1,564	9.9	623	39.8
Total	15,869	100.0	8,046	50.7
February, 1980				
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,280	12.4	891	69.6
Clerical & Sales	2,871	27.8	1,761	61.3
Service	1,280	12.4	713	55.7
Farming, Fisheries & Forestry	303	2.9	160	52.8
Processing	268	2.6	143	53.3
Machine Trade	1,372	13.4	861	62.8
Bench Work	1,043	10.1	675	64.7
Structural Work	1,230	11.9	572	46.5
Miscellaneous	670	6.5	271	40.4
Total	10,317	100.0	6,047	58.6

The following table shows a more detailed break-out of surplus occupations for February.

TABLE 16

Surplus Occupations

February, 1980

D. O. T.	Title
003	Electric/Electronic Engineering Occupations
012	Industrial Engineering Occupations
201	Secretaries
203	Typists & Typewriting Machine Occupations
205	Interviewing Clerks
209	Stenography, Typing, Filing, & Related Occupations N.E.C.
211	Cashiers & Tellers
219	Computing & Account Recording Occupations N.E.C.
250	Sales Occupations, Real Estate and Insurance
311	Waiters/Waitresses & Related Food Service Occupations
372	Security Guards & Correction Officers
375	Police Officers & Detectives, Public Service
381	Porters & Cleaners
452	Forest Conservation Occupations
620	Motorized Vehicle & Engine Equipment Mechanics & Repairers
681	Twisting, Beaming, Wrapping & Related Occupations
689	Textile Operations N.E.C.
786	Sewing machine Operators
787	Sewing Machine Operators, Nongarment
860	Carpenters & Related
869	Misc. Construction Occupations N.E.C.
891	Occupations in Structural Occupations, N.E.C.
899	Misc. Structural Work Occupations, N.E.C.
920	Packaging Occupations
929	Packaging & Material Handling Occupations, N.E.C.

B. Employment Outlook

The changing structure of industry demands adjustment in the types of occupations and the number of people employed in them. The need for unskilled and semiskilled workers has decreased while the need for skilled workers has increased due to the age of computerization and the adoption of more sophisticated machinery and equipment by industry. Advanced farming techniques allow a smaller number of workers to harvest greater acreage in less manhours. Continued expansion of service industires and governmental services increases the demand for managers, clerical and service workers.

Worker demand or job needs concerns both openings caused by expansion and also replacement needs. New jobs created by the expanding economy are expansion needs, while replacement needs are created by labor turnover resulting from retirement, death, or other reasons for worker separation from the labor force. For the period from 1976 through 1982, replacement needs are projected to out-number expansion needs. Recent studies show that occupations with a higher percentage of female workers tend to have higher replacement rates. Women have been more likely to retire at an earlier age and more likely to withdraw from the labor force due to the fact that, most often they represent a secondary source of income, while at the same time attempting to care for a family.

Table 17 shows a statewide relationship between the number of applicants on file with Local Job Service Offices in the state and the number of job openings listed by employers. The table concerns the status of applicants and openings in nine broad occupational categories at the end of February, 1980.

Employment and job needs as they apply to the nine broad occupational categories and those job needs created by expansion and replacement needs are shown in Table 18.

Table 19 shows the composition of the labor force for 1978 including employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate and its distribution by sex and minority status.

TABLE 17

Registered Applicants and Nonagricultural

Job Opeings By Occupation Groupings

Statewide Data for February, 1980

		Registered Applicants		Nonagricultural Job Openings		
					Unfilled As Of February, 1980	
Code	Occupational Groupings	Total Registered Since Oct. 1, 1979	Active Feb. 29, 1980	Total Received Since Oct., 1979	Total Unfilled	30 Days or More
00-19	Profess., Tech., & Mgr.	25,350	13,012	4,114	1,280	891
20-29	Clerical & Sales Occupations	55,862	28,188	14,091	2,871	1,761
30-38	Service Occupations	40,097	22,494	11,194	1,280	713
40-46	Farming, Fishery, Forestry	7,747	3,922	2,964	303	160
50-59	Processing Occupations	9,013	5,229	1,949	268	143
60-69	Machine Trades Occupations	28,965	15,968	6,427	1,372	861
70-79	Bench Work Occupations	22,463	12,216	6,157	1,043	675
80-89	Structural Work Occupations	34,945	20,332	10,061	1,230	572
90-97	Miscellaneous Occupations	36,108	20,310	7,879	670	271
Total		260,550	141,671	64,836	10,317	6,047

TABLE 18

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

and

Annual Average Job Needs for the Period From 1976 to 1982

Major Occupational Group	1982 Employment		Total Job Needs			Expansion Openings	Replacement Openings	Replacement Openings As A Percent Of Total Job Needs
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Percent of 1982 Employment			
Total, All Occupations	2,406,940	100.0	120,587	100.0	5.0	56,324	64,263	53.3
Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	320,950	13.3	15,414	12.8	4.8	6,908	8,506	55.2
Managers and Officials	175,360	7.3	9,890	8.2	5.6	4,021	5,869	59.3
Sales Workers	122,750	5.1	6,108	5.1	5.0	2,001	4,107	67.2
Clerical Workers	401,700	16.7	20,109	16.7	5.0	9,294	10,815	53.8
Crafts Workers	323,970	13.5	14,345	11.9	4.4	7,984	6,361	44.3
Operatives	605,590	25.2	28,607	23.7	4.7	15,261	13,346	46.7
Service Workers	274,880	11.4	17,327	14.4	6.3	6,960	10,367	59.8
Laborers	181,740	7.5	8,787	7.3	4.8	3,895	4,892	55.7

TABLE 19

North Carolina

Labor Force by Sex and Minority Status 3/

1978

Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Percent Distribution			Unemployment Rate
				Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
Both Sexes							
1. Total	2,678,000	2,562,000	116,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.3
2. White	2,144,900	2,071,600	73,300	80.1	80.8	63.2	3.4
3. Black	512,000	470,900	41,100	19.1	18.4	35.5	8.0
4. Other Races	21,100	19,500	1,600	0.8	0.8	1.3	7.6
5. Spanish-American 1/	7,600	7,200	400	0.3	0.3	0.4	5.3
6. Minority Group 2/	540,700	497,600	43,100	20.2	19.4	37.2	8.0
Female							
7. Total	1,111,100	1,042,500	68,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.2
8. Percent of both sexes	41.5	40.7	59.1	-	-	-	-
9. White	866,500	825,000	41,500	78.0	79.2	60.5	4.8
10. Black	236,100	210,000	26,100	21.2	20.1	38.0	11.1
11. Other Races	8,500	7,500	1,000	0.8	0.7	1.5	11.8
12. Spanish-American 1/	3,100	2,800	300	0.3	0.3	0.4	9.7
13. Minority Group 2/	247,700	220,300	27,400	22.3	21.1	39.9	11.1

1/ Spanish Americans are also counted in the racial categories as white, black or other races.

2/ Sum of Spanish-American ethnic group and all races except white.

3/ 1970 census proportions for sex and race are applied to most recent labor force data available.

Source: North Carolina Employment Security Commission

C. Anticipated Job Opportunities

Economic developments during the past several months have given rise to greater uncertainty concerning the health of the economy. However, it is assumed that any adverse developments in the national economy, as a result of retarding influence, should have less severe impact upon North Carolina's economy than on other areas. Continuation of unusually high inflation and rising prices along with shortages of basic commodities, could adversely affect employment growth in the state.

Industrial growth and the level of employment in the state have shown steady progress since 1975. Based on present assumptions, the trend toward expanding job opportunities is expected to continue through fiscal year 1981. Employment projections for 1976-1982 show that North Carolina will experience industrial employment growth of more than 339,000 workers or a 2.7 percent average annual increase.

Public administration or activities unique to government is projected to have the largest industrial growth rate. This group is projected to have an average annual growth rate of 6.7 percent for the period 1976-1982. The following industrial groups are expected to show high average annual growth rates; transportation equipment (6.0 percent), primary metals (5.9 percent), and electrical machinery and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products(both with 5.4 percent). Manufacturing, with over one-third of the state's total employment is expected to realize a 3.0 percent average annual growth rate from 1976-1982.

The demand for white collar workers has remained high over the past years. Expected future industrial growth should create an increasing need for professional, managerial, clerical and sales workers. The expected level of plant modernization, expansion and new construction should increase hiring in such job categories as maintenance, processing, machine trades, and bench work.

The increased need for service workers of all types is expected to continue through FY 1981 due to the direction of the economy and the expectations of a growing population. The service industries will increasingly become the industries that offer the greatest job potential for the unskilled and economically disadvantaged workers as the labor requirements of industry increase the need for specialized skills.

Table 20 gives a comparison of the distribution of nonagricultural wage and salary employment by type of worker and major occupational group for the period 1876-1982.

Tables 21 and 22 make a comparison of the distribution of industrial employment among the major industry divisions of the state with those of the United States for 1976 and projected 1982. Table 22 also shows separate break-outs and annual rate of change.

Table 23 lists occupations expected to have the greatest annual average job needs, by replacement and expansion for the period 1976-1982.

TABLE 20

Occupational Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Type of Worker and Major Occupational Group
For North Carolina
In 1976 and Projected to 1982

Type of Worker and Major Occupational Group	1976 Employment	1976 Percent* Distribution	1982 Employment	1982 Percent* Distribution	Annual Average Percent Increase 1976-1982*
Total	2,067,630	100.0	2,406,940	100.0	2.7
White Collar Workers	883,910	42.7	1,020,760	42.4	2.6
Profess./Technical	275,910	13.3	320,950	13.3	2.7
Manager/Officials	151,280	7.3	175,360	7.3	2.7
Sales Workers	110,750	5.4	122,750	5.1	1.8
Clerical Workers	345,780	16.7	401,700	16.7	2.7
Blue Collar Workers	950,760	46.0	1,111,300	46.2	2.8
Craft Workers	276,350	13.4	323,970	13.5	2.9
Operatives	515,540	24.9	605,590	25.2	2.9
Laborers	158,870	7.7	181,740	7.5	2.4
Service Workers	233,160	11.3	274,880	11.4	3.0

* Computed on unrounded data

CHART I. INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1981

TABLE 21

Percent Distribution of Industry Employment
By Major Industry Division in North Carolina
and the United States, 1976, 1978 and Projected 1982

INDUSTRY	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION NORTH CAROLINA 1976	1978	1982	UNITED STATES 1/ 1976
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0
Contract Construction	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.5
Manufacturing	37.0	35.4	37.4	23.9
Trans., Comm., & P. Utilities	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	19.5	19.5	18.4	22.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	4.2	3.8	4.3	5.4
Service	22.3	23.8	22.2	26.4
Public Administration 2/	7.1	7.6	7.7	10.8

1/ National employment estimates provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Includes only those workers engaged in activities unique to government

TABLE 22

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in North Carolina
and the United States for 1976 and Projected to 1982 for North Carolina

Industry	North Carolina Employment			U.S. 1976 Employment	N.C.'s Portion of 1976 U.S. Employment
	1976	1982	Average Annual Percent Increase 1976-1982 2/		
	(thous)	(thous)	(percent)	(thous)	(percent)
Total, all nonagricultural industries 1/	2,067.6	2,407.0	2.7	79,443.0	2.6
Manufacturing	764.3	899.5	3.0	18,956.2	4.0
Durable goods	250.1	311.2	4.1	11,026.1	2.3
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	26.8	26.1	-0.5	605.6	4.4
Sawmills and planning mills	11.1	8.2	-4.3	209.9	5.3
Millwork, veneer, and plywood	7.0	7.7	1.5	202.7	3.5
Furniture and fixtures	78.7	95.9	3.6	489.5	16.1
Household furniture	72.4	89.5	3.9	354.4	20.4
Stone, clay and glass products	15.3	19.9	5.0	626.2	2.4
Structural clay products	2.3	2.4	0.7	47.6	4.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4.5	5.8	4.6	188.4	2.4
Primary metal industries	6.1	8.3	5.9	1,190.0	0.5
Fabricated metal products	21.8	26.9	3.9	1,387.1	1.6
Fabricated structural metal products	10.1	13.2	5.2	448.4	2.3
Machinery, except electrical	36.8	48.3	5.2	2,074.3	1.8
Special industry machinery	9.3	11.5	3.9	176.1	5.3
Electrical machinery	41.9	55.5	5.4	1,831.6	2.3
Household appliances	5.1	7.6	7.9	165.3	3.1
Transportation equipment	10.5	14.2	6.0	1,733.0	0.6
Other durable goods 3/	12.1	16.2	5.6	930.3	1.3
Nondurable goods	514.2	588.3	2.4	7,930.1	6.5
Food and kindred products	39.6	44.3	2.0	1,709.5	2.3
Meat products	12.4	14.6	2.9	351.3	3.5
Dairy products	3.9	3.7	-0.9	193.9	2.1
Grain mill products	2.6	2.8	1.8	143.6	1.8
Bakery products	8.7	9.0	0.4	240.9	3.6
Beverages	6.0	7.6	4.3	223.1	2.7

Industry	North Carolina Employment			U.S. 1976 Employment	N.C.'s Portion of 1976 U.S. Employment
	1976	1982	Average Annual Percent Increase 1976-1982 2/		
	(thous)	(thous)	(percent)	(thous)	(percent)
Tobacco manufacturers	28.9	25.9	-1.8	76.4	37.8
Cigarettes	20.8	21.6	0.6	45.7	45.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	7.5	3.8	-8.3	16.9	44.4
Textile mill products	264.2	291.3	1.7	966.2	27.3
Broad woven fabrics	87.3	85.7	-0.3	319.8	27.3
Knitting mills	80.2	96.0	3.3	259.0	31.0
Dyeing and finishing mills	15.7	18.4	2.9	81.7	19.2
Yarn and thread mills	66.0	74.0	2.0	153.6	43.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	81.0	103.7	4.7	1,299.2	6.2
Men's and boy's clothing	25.1	30.9	3.9	471.2	5.3
Women's and children's garments	39.0	49.8	4.6	583.2	6.7
Paper and allied products	20.5	23.2	2.2	676.0	3.0
Pulp and paperboard mills	11.0	11.4	0.6	255.4	4.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	5.9	7.4	4.2	197.4	3.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	17.0	20.0	3.0	1,080.0	1.6
Newspapers	7.6	8.5	2.1	382.8	2.0
Chemicals and allied products	38.8	47.8	3.9	1,033.6	3.8
Plastics and synthetic fibers, except glass	21.9	26.9	3.8	204.8	10.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	19.7	26.0	5.4	614.2	3.2
Other nondurable goods 4/	4.5	6.0	5.8	474.3	0.9
Nonmanufacturing	1,303.3	1,507.4	2.6	52,307.8	2.5
Mining	4.7	4.9	0.7	782.8	0.6
Contract construction	101.2	123.2	3.7	3,593.7	2.8
Transportation, communications, and utilities	99.4	113.9	2.4	4,509.2	2.2
Transportation, except railroads	49.1	58.8	3.3	2,094.5	2.3
Communications and utilities	43.4	48.8	2.1	1,887.3	2.3

Industry	North Carolina Employment			U.S. 1976 Employment	N.C.'s Portion of 1976 U.S. Employment
	1976	1982	Average Annual Percent Increase 1976-1982 2/		
	(thous)	(thous)	(percent)	(thous)	(percent)
Wholesale and retail trade	402.9	442.0	1.6	17,755.4	2.3
Wholesale trade	101.8	111.4	1.6	4,546.4	2.2
Durable goods	56.4	62.9	1.9	2,600.1	2.2
Nondurable goods	45.4	48.5	1.2	1,946.0	2.3
Retail trade	301.1	330.7	1.6	13,209.0	2.3
General merchandise stores	50.3	54.8	1.5	2,155.3	2.3
Limited price variety stores	13.1	12.3	-1.0	282.9	4.6
Food stores	47.1	51.2	1.5	2,038.6	2.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	86.5	103.9	3.4	4,315.6	2.0
Services	461.8	534.2	2.6	20,935.8	2.2
Hotels and lodging places	16.5	18.7	2.3	868.3	1.9
Personal services	23.8	28.9	0.1	821.4	2.9
Laundries and dry cleaners	10.6	10.7	0.1	351.9	3.0
Government, except state and local hospitals and education	146.8	185.3	4.4	8,594.3	1.7
Federal	46.3	49.2	1.1	2,733.0	1.7
State, except hospitals and education	44.2	57.2	4.9	1,877.3	2.4
Local, except hospitals and education	56.3	78.9	6.7	3,984.0	1.4

1/ Some industries are on the 1967 SIC basis; some are on the 1972 SIC basis. Please see the introduction.
2/ Computed on unrounded data
3/ Includes the two industries of instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing
4/ Includes the two industries of petroleum and leather products

TABLE 23

Occupations Ranked by the Highest Annual Average
Job Needs in North Carolina
1976-1982 Period

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB NEEDS		
	Total	Expansion	Replacement
Janitors and sextons	4,893	1,592	3,301
Sewing machine operators, regular equipment, garment	3,947	2,242	1,705
Secretaries	3,102	1,246	1,856
Assemblers, hand	2,834	1,904	930
Sales clerks	2,762	757	2,005
General clerks, office	2,716	1,248	1,468
Blue collar worker supervisors	2,149	1,207	942
Truck drivers	1,922	1,207	715
Nurse aides or orderlies	1,753	907	846
Elementary school teachers	1,662	320	1,342
Guards and doorkeepers	1,512	541	971
Waiters or waitresses	1,421	640	781
Professional nurses	1,413	718	695
Cashiers	1,364	468	896
Inspectors	1,298	714	584
Production packagers	1,223	635	588
Typists	1,156	586	570
Carpenters	1,072	416	656
Store managers	1,015	237	778
Bookkeepers, hand	991	399	592
Food preparation and service workers, fast food restaurant	965	374	591
Secondary school teachers	877	232	645
Delivery and route workers	860	406	454
Clergy	837	67	770
Stock clerks, storeroom, warehouse, etc.	787	401	386
Heavy equipment operators	749	504	245
Automotive mechanics	710	340	370
Licensed practical nurses	703	328	375
Sewing machine operators, regular equipment, nongarment	701	343	358
Tellers	668	412	256

V. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

During 1979, the average number of unemployed persons in North Carolina was estimated to be 129,000 and the unemployment rate was 4.8 percent. This is 13,000 or 11.2 percent higher than the 1978 estimate of 113,000. The unemployment rate in 1978 was 4.3 percent. While the 1979 estimates are slightly higher than 1978 estimates, they are still far below 1975 when unemployment was estimated to be 217,000 and the unemployment rate was 8.6 percent.

The jobless rate for the first six months of 1979 averaged 4.7 percent. The range in the unemployment rate was very small with the lowest rate being 4.5 percent in March and April and the highest rate being 5.1 percent in June. A comparison with 1978 estimates shows that the 4.9 percent rate for January and February, 1979 was lower than the same month in 1978, while the next four months of 1979 ran higher than the corresponding months of 1978. The average unemployment rate for the second six months of 1979 rose to 4.9 percent. Again the range was very small with the highest rate being 5.4 percent in July and the lowest 4.6 percent in August. The rates for the second half of 1979 were consistently higher than the corresponding month of 1978. While unemployment in North Carolina seems to be slightly on an upswing it is still below the national level and is expected to stay below the national level.

For Fiscal Year 1981 unemployment and the unemployment rate are expected to increase. Unemployment is projected to be 160,000 an increase of 31,000 or 24.0 percent over the 1979 estimate while the unemployment rate is projected to be 5.8 percent, an increase of one percentage point over the 1979 figure. A break-out by race shows the white unemployment rate projected to be 4.4 percent while the nonwhite rate is projected to be 10.9 percent. Nonwhite females are projected to have the highest unemployment rate with 14.3 percent, while white males are projected to have the lowest at 3.0 percent.

TABLE 24

North Carolina Civilian Labor Force
Annual Average
Total Employment, Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates 1970-1979

	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,692,000	2,678,000	2,616,000	2,554,000	2,504,000	2,453,000	2,401,000	2,332,000	2,226,000	2,196,000
Unemployment, Total	129,000	116,000	155,000	159,000	217,000	111,000	83,000	93,000	106,000	95,000
Rate of Unemployment	4.8	4.3	5.9	6.2	8.6	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.3
Employment, Total	2,563,000	2,562,000	2,461,000	2,395,000	2,287,000	2,342,000	2,318,000	2,239,000	2,120,000	2,101,000
Agricultural Employment	92,500	99,800	111,200	132,500	125,500	118,200	125,500	127,800	123,400	134,600
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employ.	2,201 000	2,200,400	2,100,800	2,025,200	1,918,100	1,976,800	1,943,900	1,861,200	1,752,800	1,729,000
All Other Nonag. Employment 2/	269,500	261,800	249,000	237,300	243,400	247,000	248,600	250,000	243,800	237,400

1/ Data based on "Place of Residence."

2/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households.

TABLE 25

Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment, Total Unemployment, and Unemployment Rates

1977-1979

		Civilian Labor Force	Employment Total	Unemployment Total	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force
1979	January	2,637,500	2,507,900	129,600	4.9
	February	2,628,300	2,500,500	127,800	4.9
	March	2,632,400	2,513,800	118,600	4.5
	April	2,640,500	2,522,100	118,400	4.5
	May	2,662,400	2,541,100	121,300	4.6
	June	2,738,400	2,599,600	138,800	5.1
	July	2,768,000	2,617,700	150,300	5.4
	August	2,740,300	2,613,500	126,800	4.6
	September	2,730,500	2,600,200	130,300	4.8
	October	2,720,600	2,590,100	130,500	4.8
	November	2,703,700	2,577,600	126,100	4.7
	December	2,701,400	2,571,900	129,500	4.8
Annual Average		2,692,000	2,563,000	129,000	4.8
1978	January	2,614,800	2,447,500	167,300	6.4
	February	2,596,900	2,466,300	130,600	5.0
	March	2,599,700	2,487,900	111,800	4.3
	April	2,641,900	2,529,200	112,700	4.3
	May	2,664,400	2,554,700	109,700	4.1
	June	2,718,100	2,605,100	113,000	4.2
	July	2,760,100	2,626,900	133,200	4.8
	August	2,739,500	2,639,700	99,800	3.6
	September	2,733,700	2,636,500	97,200	3.6
	October	2,689,500	2,593,100	96,400	3.6
	November	2,674,100	2,571,800	102,300	3.8
	December	2,667,300	2,549,400	117,900	4.4
Annual Average		2,675,000	2,559,000	116,000	4.3
1977	January	2,538,000	2,341,800	196,200	7.7
	February	2,528,300	2,350,800	171,500	7.0
	March	2,554,700	2,379,300	175,400	6.9
	April	2,561,800	2,406,900	154,900	6.0
	May	2,585,600	2,438,100	147,500	5.7
	June	2,655,800	2,495,400	160,400	6.0
	July	2,710,700	2,534,300	176,400	6.5
	August	2,693,000	2,552,200	140,800	5.2
	September	2,655,700	2,524,100	131,600	5.0
	October	2,643,000	2,513,400	129,600	4.9
	November	2,635,300	2,495,400	139,900	5.3
	December	2,630,000	2,500,400	129,600	4.9
Annual Average		2,616,000	2,461,000	155,000	5.9

TABLE 26

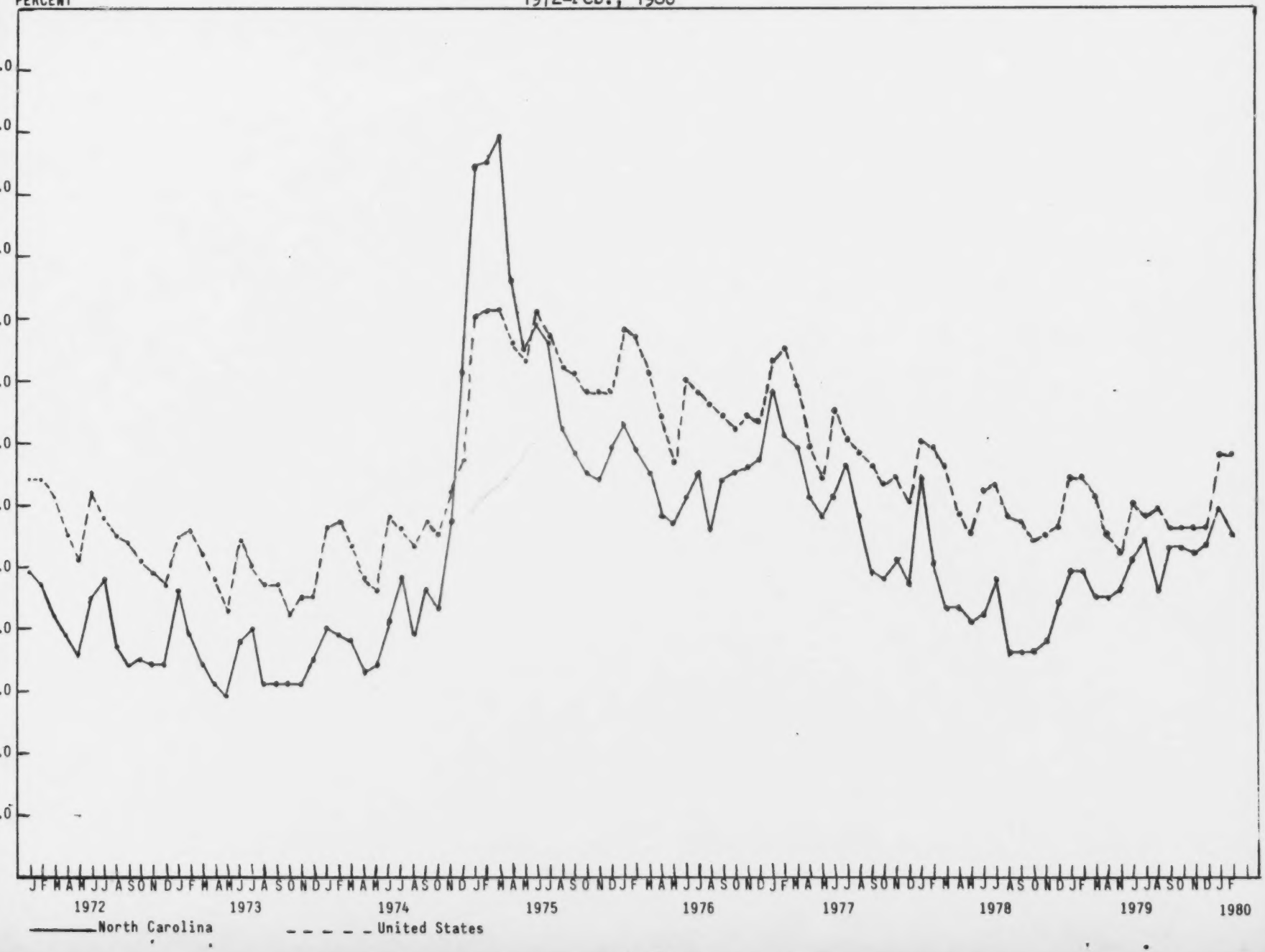
Recent Trends in Unemployment
Comparison of Unemployment Rates of North Carolina
And the United States for 1979 Through March, 1980

Monthly Unemployment Rates

1979

Month	North Carolina Unadj.	United States Unadj.	United States Adj.
January	4.9	6.4	5.8
February	4.9	6.4	5.7
March	4.5	6.1	5.7
April	4.5	5.5	5.8
May	4.6	5.2	5.8
June	5.1	6.0	5.6
July	5.4	5.8	5.7
August	4.6	5.9	6.0
September	4.8	5.6	5.8
October	4.8	5.6	6.0
November	4.7	5.6	5.8
December	4.8	5.6	5.9
	1980		
January	5.9	6.8	6.2
February	5.5	6.8	6.0
March	5.6	6.6	6.2

CHART 2
COMPARISON OF STATE AND NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1972-Feb., 1980


PERCENT
13.0
12.0
11.0
10.0
9.0
8.0
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
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1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
North Carolina
United States

TABLE 27

North Carolina
Number of Unemployed By Race and Sex
Projected FY 1981

	1981 Area Unemployment Estimate	Unemployment Rate Estimate
Total	16,000	5.8
White	96,000	4.4
Male	35.040	3.0
Female	60,960	6.0
Nonwhite	64,000	10.9
Male	22,240	7.6
Female	41,760	14.3

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Although characteristics of the total unemployed are not compiled, data are available on the characteristics of North Carolina's insured unemployed, those persons filing claims for unemployment benefits under the Employment Security Law of North Carolina.

Breakouts of the insured unemployed by industry attachment; occupational attachment; duration of unemployment; and age, race, and sex for the three months of the final quarter of 1979 are shown on the following tables. Table 28 shows data on the industrial attachment of claimants. During the mid-week of December, 1979, 49.2 percent of the claimants had been last employed by manufacturing industries. The factory total was 54.1 percent higher than November and 56.5 percent higher than October. The textile industry which comprised 13.0 percent of total claimants, made up the largest group in the factory industries during December. The stone, clay and glass industry had the smallest number of claimants with 243 or 0.5 percent of total claimants. In the nonmanufacturing industries, the construction industry had the largest number of claimants in December, 1979 with 13.4 percent of the total number of claimants. The nonfactory industry with the smallest number of claimants in December was mining with 49 followed by finance with 632

A look at Table 29, which gives an occupational breakout of claimants, shows that in December, bench work occupations had the largest number of claimants with 8,503 or 18.8 percent of the total. This group was followed by clerical and sales occupations with 7,337 or 16.2 percent of the total and miscellaneous occupations with 6,462 or 14.3 percent. Although farming, fishing, and forestry occupations had the fewest claimants with 777, this occupational group increased by 106.6 percent over the three month period. The smallest percentage increase over the quarter occurred in the professional, technical and managerial occupational group which increased by 10.5 percent.

Table 30 gives data by age, sex and race. Continuing to use December 1979, as an indicator of characteristics of the insured unemployed, it can be seen that the age group with the largest number of claimants was the 25-34 group with 14,771. As expected the smallest group was the 65 and over group with 437 claimants. While females outnumbered males in October and November, males outnumbered females in December with males numbering 23,542 and females 21,768. The number of white claimants totalled 28,182 or 62.2 percent in December while nonwhites totalled 17,128 or 37.8 percent.

The length of unemployment by sex and race is shown on Table 31. The number of claimants filing for unemployment insurance benefits for one to four weeks duration accounted for 43.9 percent of the total.

TABLE 28

Industry Attachment of the Insured Unemployed

Industry Attachment	Number			Net Change		Percent Change	
	December 1979	November 1979	October 1979	Nov.-Dec. 1979	Oct.-Dec. 1979	Nov.-Dec. 1979	Oct.-Dec. 1979
TOTAL	45,310	30,285	31,214	+15,025	+14,096	+ 49.6	+ 45.2
Mining	49	22	42	+ 27	+ 7	+122.7	+ 16.7
Construction	6,074	4,774	4,048	+ 1,300	+ 2,026	+ 27.2	+ 50.0
Manufacturing	22,303	14,476	14,251	+ 7,827	+ 8,052	+ 54.1	+ 56.5
Food	1,142	1,932	438	- 790	+ 704	- 40.9	+160.7
Tobacco	1,531	866	230	+ 665	+ 1,301	+ 76.8	+565.7
Textile	5,904	4,041	4,966	+ 1,863	+ 938	+ 46.1	+ 18.9
Apparel	4,422	2,553	2,650	+ 1,869	+ 1,772	+ 73.2	+ 66.9
Lumber	680	777	438	- 97	+ 242	- 12.5	+ 55.3
Furniture	1,433	822	1,231	+ 611	+ 202	+ 74.3	+ 16.4
Chemicals	729	244	396	+ 485	+ 333	+198.7	+ 84.1
Rubber	2,429	222	313	+ 2,207	+ 2,116	+994.1	+676.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass	243	155	376	+ 88	- 133	+ 56.8	- 35.3
Fab. Metal Products	267	466	626	- 199	- 359	- 42.7	- 57.3
Nonelec. Machinery	680	422	522	+ 258	+ 158	+ 61.1	+ 30.3
Elec. Machinery	1,312	555	292	+ 757	+ 1,020	+136.4	+349.3
Transp. Equipment	656	688	438	- 32	+ 218	- 4.6	+ 49.8
All Other Mfg.	875	733	1,335	+ 142	- 460	+ 19.4	- 34.5
Public Utilities	1,870	733	1,064	+ 1,137	+ 806	+155.1	+ 75.8
Trade	5,247	3,974	4,382	+ 1,273	+ 865	+ 32.0	+ 19.7
Finance	632	289	500	+ 343	+ 132	+118.7	+ 26.4
Service	4,495	2,909	3,359	+ 1,586	+ 1,136	+ 54.5	+ 33.8
All Other	4,640	3,108	3,568	+ 1,532	+ 1,072	+ 42.3	+ 30.0

TABLE 29

Occupational Attachment of the Insured Unemployed

Occupational Attachment	Number			Net Change		Percent Change	
	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov.-Dec. 1979	Oct.-Dec. 1979	Nov.-Dec. 1979	Oct.-Dec. 1979
Total	45,310	30,285	31,214	+15,025	+14,096	+ 49.6	+ 45.2
Prof., Tech, & Mgr.	4,082	3,619	3,693	+ 463	+ 389	+ 12.8	+ 10.5
Clerical and Sales	7,337	5,062	6,343	+ 2,275	+ 994	+ 44.9	+ 15.7
Clerical	5,612	3,730	4,674	+ 1,882	+ 938	+ 50.5	+ 20.1
Sales	1,725	1,332	1,669	+ 393	+ 56	+ 29.5	+ 3.4
Service	4,665	2,509	2,294	+ 2,156	+ 2,371	+ 85.9	+103.3
Farm., Fish., & Forestry	777	400	376	+ 377	+ 401	+ 94.2	+106.6
Processing	1,895	2,220	1,419	- 325	+ 476	- 14.6	+ 33.5
Machine Trades	5,564	3,797	4,152	+ 1,767	+ 1,412	+ 46.5	+ 34.0
Bench Work	8,503	4,463	5,008	+ 4,040	+ 3,495	+ 90.5	+ 69.8
Structural Work	6,025	4,196	4,090	+ 1,829	+ 1,935	+ 43.6	+ 47.3
Miscellaneous	6,462	4,019	3,839	+ 2,443	+ 2,623	+ 60.8	+ 68.3

TABLE 30

Insured Unemployed-Length of Unemployment Broken Out By Sex and Race

	Number			Net Change		Percent Change	
	December 1979	November 1979	October 1979	Nov.-Dec. 1979	Oct.-Dec. 1979	Nov.-Dec. 1979	Oct.-Dec. 1979
Weeks Unemployed							
All Claimant Total	45,310	30,285	31,214	+15,025	+14,096	+49.6	+45.2
1-4 Weeks	19,897	12,678	12,394	+ 7,219	+ 7,503	+56.9	+60.5
5-14 Weeks	15,282	10,502	11,121	+ 4,780	+ 4,161	+45.5	+37.4
15 Weeks and Over	10,131	7,105	7,699	+ 3,026	+ 2,432	+42.6	+31.6
Male Claimant Total	23,542	14,210	14,021	+ 9,332	+ 9,521	+65.7	+67.9
1-4 Weeks	10,980	6,128	5,779	+ 4,852	+ 5,201	+79.2	+90.0
5-14 Weeks	7,848	5,329	5,153	+ 2,519	+ 2,695	+47.3	+52.3
15 Weeks and Over	4,714	2,753	3,089	+ 1,961	+ 1,625	+71.2	+52.6
Female Claimant Total	21,768	16,075	17,193	+ 5,693	+ 4,575	+35.4	+26.6
1-4 Weeks	8,917	6,550	6,615	+ 2,367	+ 2,302	+36.1	+34.8
5-14 Weeks	7,434	5,173	5,968	+ 2,261	+ 1,466	+43.7	+19.7
15 Weeks and Over	5,417	4,352	4,610	+ 1,065	+ 807	+24.5	+17.5
White Claimant Total	28,182	19,894	20,197	+ 8,288	+ 7,985	+41.7	+39.5
1-4 Weeks	13,143	8,659	8,346	+ 4,484	+ 4,797	+51.8	+57.5
5-14 Weeks	8,771	6,683	7,365	+ 2,088	+ 1,406	+31.2	+19.1
15 Weeks and Over	6,268	4,552	4,486	+ 1,716	+ 1,782	+37.7	+39.7
All Other Claimants Total	17,128	10,391	11,017	+ 6,737	+ 6,111	+64.8	+55.5
1-4 Weeks	6,754	4,019	4,048	+ 2,735	+ 2,706	+68.1	+66.8
5-14 Weeks	6,511	3,819	3,756	+ 2,692	+ 2,755	+70.5	+73.3
15 Weeks and Over	3,863	2,553	3,213	+ 1,310	+ 650	+51.3	+20.2

TABLE 31

Insured Unemployed By Age, Sex and Race

Age, Sex and Race	Number			Net Change		Percent Change	
	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov.-Dec. 1979	Oct.-Dec. 1979	Nov.-Dec. 1979	Oct.-Dec. 1979
Age							
All Claimant Total	45,310	30,285	31,214	+15,025	+14,096	+ 49.6	+ 45.2
Total Under 45	33,333	22,114	22,743	+11,219	+10,590	+ 50.7	+ 46.6
Under 25	9,962	5,839	5,717	+ 4,123	+ 4,245	+ 70.6	+ 74.2
25-34	14,771	9,925	10,516	+ 4,846	+ 4,255	+ 48.8	+ 40.4
35-44	8,600	6,350	6,510	+ 2,250	+ 2,090	+ 35.4	+ 2.1
Total 45 and Over	11,977	8,171	8,471	+ 3,806	+ 3,506	+ 46.6	+ 41.4
45-54	6,778	4,863	5,028	+ 1,915	+ 1,750	+ 39.4	+ 34.8
55-64	4,762	3,064	3,255	+ 1,698	+ 1,507	+ 55.4	+ 46.3
65 and Over	437	244	188	+ 193	+ 249	+ 79.1	+132.4
Male Claimant Total	23,542	14,210	14,021	+ 9,332	+ 9,521	+ 65.7	+ 67.9
Total Under 45	17,760	11,056	10,118	+ 6,704	+ 7,642	+ 60.6	+ 75.5
Under 25	5,905	2,864	3,087	+ 3,041	+ 2,818	+106.2	+ 47.7
25-34	7,823	5,307	4,319	+ 2,516	+ 3,504	+ 47.4	+ 81.1
35-44	4,032	2,885	2,712	+ 1,147	+ 1,320	+ 39.8	+ 48.7
Total 45 and Over	5,782	3,154	3,903	+ 2,628	+ 1,879	+ 83.3	+ 48.1
45-54	3,304	1,865	2,399	+ 1,439	+ 905	+ 77.2	+ 37.7
55-64	2,333	1,244	1,399	+ 1,089	+ 934	+ 87.5	+ 66.8
65 and Over	145	45	105	+ 100	+ 40	+222.2	+ 38.1
Female Claimant Total	21,768	16,075	17,193	+ 5,693	+ 4,575	+ 35.4	+ 26.6
Total Under 45	15,573	11,058	12,625	+ 4,515	+ 2,948	+ 40.8	+ 23.4
Under 25	4,057	2,975	2,630	+ 1,082	+ 1,427	+ 36.4	+ 54.3
25-34	6,948	4,618	6,197	+ 2,330	+ 751	+ 50.5	+ 12.1
35-44	4,568	3,465	3,798	+ 1,103	+ 770	+ 31.8	+ 20.3
Total 45 and Over	6,195	5,017	4,568	+ 1,178	+ 1,627	+ 23.5	+ 35.6
45-54	3,474	2,998	2,629	+ 476	+ 845	+ 15.9	+ 32.1
55-64	2,429	1,820	1,856	+ 609	+ 573	+ 33.5	+ 30.9
65 and Over	292	199	83	+ 93	+ 209	+ 46.7	+251.8
Age and Race							
White Claimant Total	28,182	19,894	20,197	+ 8,288	+ 7,985	+ 41.7	+ 39.5
Total Under 45	20,456	14,587	14,188	+ 5,869	+ 6,268	+ 40.2	+ 44.2
Under 25	6,073	3,752	3,735	+ 2,321	+ 2,338	+ 61.9	+ 62.6
25-34	8,406	6,017	6,050	+ 2,389	+ 2,356	+ 39.7	+ 38.9
35-44	5,977	4,818	4,403	+ 1,159	+ 1,574	+ 24.1	+ 38.7
Total 45 and Over	7,726	5,307	6,009	+ 2,419	+ 1,717	+ 45.6	+ 28.6
45-54	4,446	3,419	3,380	+ 1,027	+ 1,066	+ 30.0	+ 31.5
55-64	3,037	1,799	2,525	+ 1,238	+ 512	+ 68.8	+ 20.3
65 and Over	243	89	104	+ 154	+ 139	+173.0	+133.7
All Other Claimant Total	17,128	10,391	11,017	+ 6,737	+ 6,111	+ 64.8	+ 55.5
Total Under 45	12,877	7,527	8,555	+ 5,350	+ 4,322	+ 71.1	+ 50.5
Under 25	3,889	2,087	1,982	+ 1,802	+ 1,907	+ 86.3	+ 96.2
25-34	6,365	3,908	4,466	+ 2,457	+ 1,899	+ 62.9	+ 42.5
35-44	2,623	1,532	2,107	+ 1,091	+ 516	+ 71.2	+ 24.5
Total 45 and Over	4,251	2,864	2,462	+ 1,387	+ 1,789	+ 48.4	+ 72.7
45-54	2,332	1,444	1,648	+ 888	+ 684	+ 61.5	+ 41.5
55-64	1,725	1,265	730	+ 460	+ 995	+ 36.4	+136.3
65 and Over	194	155	84	+ 39	+ 110	+ 25.2	+131.0

VII. JOB SERVICE UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

Techological advances in industry, availability of raw materials, changing demands for goods and services, all can have an influence on the continuing effort to match jobs and people. With more specialization in many fields the need for specific skills continues to grow. Often the educational institutions lag behind in adjusting to the changes in the job market. Also, many workers have training or experience in occupations which have become obsolete or are declining. Some other reasons for the difficulty of applicants in finding employment while employers are also experiencing difficulty in finding employees are transportation problems; shift work; mismatch of applicants' experience and training with the employers' stated job requirements; child care problems; physical requirements; and many others.

The number of unskilled job openings on file with Job Service Offices across the State dropped from 15,869 in August, 1979 to 10,317 in February, 1980. In August, 1979 8,046 or 50.7 percent of the openings were classified as hard-to-fill (open for 30 days or more) while in February, 1980 58.6 percent or 6,047 of the openings were considered to be hard-to-fill. Clerical and sales occupations accounted for the largest number of openings during both months with 18.3 percent of the openings in August and 27.8 percent in February. As expected the lowest number of openings both months was in farming, fishery, forestry and related.

While the number of openings decreased over the period, the number of applicants increased from 136,822 in August, 1979 to 161,263 in February, 1980. The ratio of applicants to unfilled openings rose from 8.6 in August to 15.6 in February. While clerical and sales occupations had the largest number of applicants both months, miscellaneous occupations ahd the highest ratio of applicants to openings.

The female percentage dropped from 53 percent of the total in August to 49.1 percent in February. The largest concentration of females was, as expected, in the clerical and sales occupations. Minorities made up 4.53 percent of total applicants in August and 43.1 percent in February.

TABLE 32

Applicants and Job Openings by Occupational Category, Age, Sex and Race

August, 1979

Categories	Total	Female	Age Group		Minority	Unfilled Openings	30 Days or More	Ratio Applicants to Unfilled Openings
			Under 22	45 and Older				
Total	136,822	72,621	26,716	22,524	61,983	15,869	8,046	8.6
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	15,211	7,107	924	2,515	4,210	1,671	1,061	9.1
Clerical & Sales	29,946	23,115	7,254	3,289	10,575	2,904	1,379	10.3
Service	23,544	17,636	4,930	5,471	15,839	2,629	1,208	9.0
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	3,986	1,542	975	1,098	2,566	413	246	9.7
Processing	4,591	2,636	670	1,219	2,999	669	342	6.9
Machine Trades	14,754	6,439	2,629	2,183	5,791	1,842	1,013	8.0
Benchwork	12,493	9,685	2,378	1,994	5,941	1,499	783	8.3
Structural Work	15,045	570	2,806	2,388	5,072	2,678	1,391	5.6
Miscellaneous	17,252	3,891	4,150	2,367	8,990	1,564	623	11.0

TABLE 33

Applicants and Job Openings by Occupational Category, Age, Sex and Race

February, 1980

Categories	Total	Female	Age Group		Minority	Unfilled Openings	30 Days of More	Ratio of Applicants to Unfilled Openings
			Under 22	45 and Older				
Total	161,263	79,169	27,738	27,020	69,467	10,317	60,047	15.6
Professional, Technical & Mangerial	15,464	6,799	773	2,645	3,974	1,280	891	12.1
Clerical & Sales	33,074	24,959	6,978	3,855	10,984	2,871	1,761	11.5
Service	26,860	19,796	4,983	6,280	17,285	1,280	713	21.0
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	4,090	1,400	850	1,151	2,467	303	160	13.5
Processing	5,550	3,016	736	1,467	3,464	268	143	20.7
Machine Trades	17,823	7,222	2,911	2,732	6,603	1,372	861	13.0
Benchwork	14,328	10,662	2,390	2,204	6,367	1,043	675	13.7
Structural Work	21,860	842	3,590	3,640	7,047	1,230	572	17.8
Miscellaneous	22,214	4,473	4,527	3,046	11,276	670	271	82.0

VIII. ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

In this section the number and types of persons who are expected to need employability services through one or more of the available manpower programs during FY 1981 are dealt with. Among the target groups are workers counted as unemployed under the meaning of standard labor force concepts; workers employed part-time due to the inability to find full-time work; and welfare recipients. The next section of this report, section IX also discusses a large portion of the potential labor force which may need some employment-related assistance. Currently, services are directed to the need of the individual recipient, including those needed by the short term unemployed who usually are able to locate suitable employment, but especially, those individuals who will require services such as counseling, training, placement assistance, and other related services prior to being job ready.

Unemployment in North Carolina for March, 1980 was estimated at 151,900 and the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent. Average unemployment for 1979 was 129,000 with an unemployment rate of 4.8 percent. Projections for FY 1981 show unemployment at 160,000 and the unemployment rate at 5.8 percent.

For many reasons, a number of the state's workers are employed on a part-time basis. During FY 1981 a projected 120,400 workers are expected to be employed on a part-time basis for economic reasons.

TABLE 34

Persons Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons
FY 1981 Projections

	Total	Male	Female
Total	120,400	59,000	61,400
White	83,700	39,800	43,900
Nonwhite	36,700	19,200	17,500

A total of 79,000 state residents are expected to be welfare recipients and require some type of employability service during FY 1981. The number of white recipients are expected to number 36,000 of which 22,400 are expected to be female and 13,600 male. Nonwhite recipients are expected to number 43,000 including 34,500 females and 8,500 males.

IX. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

In meeting the criteria for classification as disadvantaged, and individual must first meet the criteria for classification as poor. For classification as poor, an individual must be a member of a family which receives cash welfare payments, or whose income in relation to family size and status of residence does not exceed the amounts in the following table.

TABLE 35

Level of Income of "Poor" Person

Family Size	Income	
	Non-farm	Farm
1	3,790	3,250
2	5,010	4,280
3	6,230	5,310
4	7,450	6,340
5	8,670	7,370
6	9,890	8,400
For each additional family member, add:	1,220	1,030

Established by U. S. Department of Labor

Note: Farm or nonfarm family is determined by location of residence as defined in the 1970 Census definition. Farm location is the category of person living in a rural territory (outside the corporate limits of a town or city of 2,500 population or more, or outside an urbanized area contiguous to such a town or city) or places of ten or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more, or places of less than ten acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more. These listed income amounts will be subject to periodic upward revision as general income levels rise.

An individual must be determined poor and possess one or more of the following characteristics to meet the criteria for classification as economically disadvantaged: a minority member; under 22 years of age; over 45 years of age; a school dropout; handicapped; or subject to special obstacles to employment. An individual experiencing a permanent layoff from a former job or from employment in an industry which is faced with obsolescence, having a family history of dependency on welfare or other public support or lacking a skill and having experienced two or more periods of unemployment during the past year, totalling 15 weeks or more whose last employment was in a job with a skill requirement significantly lower than in previously held employment is considered to have special obstacles to employment.

Out of the projected total of 926,400 persons who are expected to economically disadvantaged during FY 1981, 45.9 percent are estimated to be nonwhite. Not all of the total meeting the criteria for classification as disadvantaged will need manpower services. In an effort to arrive at more realistic data for planning purposes, totals have been projected which exclude related individuals under 18 years of age, who are not expected to seek employability services. It is expected that 638,600 economically disadvantaged persons will seek assistance through one or more of the available supportive services during FY 1981.

TABLE 36

Projected FY 1981

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

	Total Projection FY 1981	Excluding Children Under 18
Total	926,400	638,600
White	500,900	364,200
Nonwhite	425,500	274,400

Although detailed characteristics of the economically disadvantaged are not available, data are available on the characteristics on the economically disadvantaged registered for work with the Job Service in North Carolina. These characteristics should be representative of the total. As of March 31, 1980, Job Service offices in North Carolina listed a total of 96,430 available applicants classified as economically disadvantaged during the first six months of FY 1980. Table 37 shows characteristics of the economically disadvantaged seeking services available through the various Job Service Offices, as compared with all applicant groups during the period.

Of the total disadvantaged, 64.2 percent were female and 67.9 percent were nonwhite. The largest number 44,284 or 45.9 percent had between 8-11 years of education, while 40,858 or 42.4 percent had a 12th grade or more education.

TABLE 37

Characteristics of Applicants Available
On File With Job Service Offices
October 1, 1979 through March 31, 1980

Characteristics	Total	Economically Disadvantaged
Total	362,008	96,430
Age		
Under 22	81,164	23,053
22-44	225,311	57,754
45 & Over	55,533	15,623
Sex		
Male	177,598	34,522
Female	184,410	61,908
Ethnic Group		
White	209,733	309,992
Nonwhite	152,275	65,438
Veteran	55,914	8,992
Handicapped	36,379	14,199
Employment Status		
Employed Full-Time	25,144	3,489
Employed Part-Time	11,954	4,554
Not Working	324,910	88,387
Residence		
Urban	163,777	47,226
Rural	198,231	49,204
Education		
Under 8th Grade	25,501	11,288
8-11	129,194	44,284
12th Grade & Over	207,313	40,858

Source: ESC ESARS Table 06

X. CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

While the traditional measurement of unemployment based on the average total number of unemployed gives a comparison over time periods of the relative volume and severity of unemployment, it does not show the size and characteristics of the group of unemployed individuals who actually incur a period of unemployment and those who, prior to seeking compatable employment, may be in need of training or other employability services through public programs. Estimates of the total number of different individuals who suffer one or more spells of unemployment serve to be more realistic for use in planning. At some time during FY 1981 an estimated 536,800 different individuals are expected to be unemployed of which 146,900 are expected to be white males; 215,300 white females; 82,300 nonwhite females and 92,300 nonwhite males.

Another group that may need employability services are those persons who experience long term unemployment-these are persons who are unemployed for 15 or more weeks. During FY 1981 a total of 40,000 unemployed are projected to be long term unemployed of which 15,000 are expected to be white males; 9,200 white females; 5,400 nonwhite males and 10,400 nonwhite females.

XI. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The economically disadvantaged face many barriers to employment. As society continues to advance, the barriers of the poor become more complex. Chief among these barriers are the lack of education; usable skills; and suitable work experience. Personal habits acquired through undesirable life experiences can become barriers. Lack of self-discipline, self-motivation and self esteem, trait which become ingrained in the character of many of the poor through years of poverty render difficult attempt to locate and hold suitable employment. Transportation problems not only keep the disadvantaged from seeking employment but can be the cause of high absenteeism once employment is found. Health and child care problems also are barriers for the economically disadvantaged.

APPENDIX

Source of Data

1. 1960 and 1970 Census of Population.

2. "Guidelines for Projecting Planning Year Supply Information and Persons in Need of Manpower Services" used in developing Projections for Labor Force Composition, Population Composition and Estimates of Needs for Manpower Services - U.S. Department of Labor.

3. North Carolina Labor Force Estimates by County, Area, and State, December, 1979, prepared by the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.

4. North Carolina Projections to 1982, Employment and Job Needs by Occupation for Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers.

5. Applicants and Nonagricutlutral Job Openings by Occupation, August, 1979 and February, 1980, prepared by the Employment Security Commission.

6. Employment Security Commission ESARS Table 06 used for Active Applicant Characteristics.